We give, to-day, the concluding portion of the markable politice-religious document, fulminated by Bishop Hughes against the sinners of the age in general, and James Gordon Bennett-"the most dangerous man of the time"-in particular. readers are thus now in full possession of this cu rious epistle; and we shall proceed with all the calmness, deliberation, and solemnity, which the case demands, to subject such portions of it, as re main unnoticed, to a searching review.

The whole epistle is extremely diffuse and vagu in its statements and assertions. It is full of repe titions and egotisms, and irrelevant declamation It is entirely wanting in that lucid arrangement and style .- that frank, manly, and vigorous tone which are indispensably necessary to give strength and effect to such a vindication as that which the Bishop attempts. For it is in the character of an apologist that Bishop Hughes presents himself before the world in this letter. We shall dispose to-day of all that portion of the letter in which he acts on the offensive, which we have not already dissected: and to-morrow we shall take no that which consti tutes, indeed, the whole gist of the epistle-to wit, the vindication attempted of the Bishops' conduc in eatering Carroll Hall as a politic religious agita tor, and then organizing his flock into a distinc and separate political body, pledged to act in con cert, and in strict obedience to his will. We shall thus be led to expose the erroneous statements mad by this Right Rev. prelate, with respect to our re port of his famous speech. We shall show in the most conclusive manner that the report which ap-peared in our columns was identical with the very letter with that which received his own sanction and was published to the world in his own journal And then taking this speech, as our text, we shall enter into a full review of the Bishop's conduct, and show forth the influence exercised by it upon the progress of events from that day to the present.

there remains, then, for notice this day, only that portion of the letter in which the Bishop attempts to cast upon us the odium of fanning the flame of sectarian animosity, by the publication of the celebrated report of the "Great American Republican Meeting," at which one of the orators was represented as declaring his belief that there were dungeons under St. Patrick's Cathedral intended for the reception of the Protestant clergy of this city, when the Catholics would gain the ascendan Now, the ground of this charge is indeed exceedingly frail-almost as weak and unsubstantia as the Bishop's vindication of his own conduct .-That whole report was conceived and executed in the spirit which has animated some of the greatest teachers of morals and philosophy in various ages It was intended to convey wholesome and sa lutary advice, and to instruct and direct the American Republican party, in a delicate and unobtrusive manner, without the appearance of dictation or impertinent interference. It was precisely analogous to one of that imperish able collection of moral essays which under the title of " Æsop's Fables," has for so long a period instructed, warned, and improved mankind-and whose lessons, conveyed in that simple, attractive style, have sunk deep and produced the most valuable fruit, in thousands of minds, to which the meralist and the philosopher, would otherwise never have found admission. So that report was conceived-so it was designed to operate-so it was understood-and so it did operate. Its effects were seen immediately. The views and purpose of the party, which had been, as expressed by their orators, vague, and without sufficient distinctnes of aim, seemed from that very day to fashion them selves into definite, tangible, discernable propor tions. Instead of general, purposeless, ineffective declamation, the orators caught up the ideas and sentiments presented in the report, and began to talk about city reform-about an honest and up right administration of justice-about the purifica tion of the council-chamber-and with what effect they talked we have all seen abundantly demon But our report-that report which this Right

Rev. prelate, has denounced as "incendiary"-as calculated to inflame the passions of opposing sects-done much more than enlighten and in struct the men of this new movement, as to the great objects which they should set before them It did much-very much-to exorcise the four spirit of religious bigotry. It did much to suppres that fierce, proscriptive spirit, which was justly ab horred by the wise and good citizen. And this very passage quoted by the Bishop, was introduced absurdity-in all its disgusting violence-in all its dangerous tendency-that "anti-popery" spirit which had been manifested by some of the ultras of the party, and which we have all along denounced with all the force and vehem-nce which we could bring to the work of exterminating such a hideous monster. Thus we intended this pas sage to operate, and thus it did operate. Just as we had represented in the report, the good sense, the intelligence, the liberality, the just feeling of the rights and duties of American citizenship which characterised the great mass of the party, put down the violent religious intolerance which had mani fested itself, and all the orators who attempted to follow in the vein of "Mr. Ebenezer Sweet," were taught that like him, they must expect to be silenced.

But with a disingengousness that does him little credit, and which we are sorry to say, is too characteristic of the Bishop, he takes an isolated pas sage from this report, and entirely in opposition to the plain, direct, and not to be mistaken purport of the context, he affixes his own erroneous and false interpretation to it, in the vain endeavor to make out the charge that we had participated in his guilty incendiary work of inflaming and exciting religious prejudices in the minds of the community. This paltry bit of Jesuitism will not answer the purpose. It won't serve the Bishop. In the same way we could misapply and misinterpret a text of the Holy Scripture and make it blasphemous and absurd. No-no-Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, the public are not thus to be misled, with respect to the spirit and purpose of our report, which were presented so intelligibly on its face, and which, as we intended exposed the folly and wickedness of attempting to excite hostility against the Catholics

The Bishop talks of the "malignity" with which we have assailed him. We have never assailed the man; but that we have again, and again, and again, denounced his conduct in descending into the arena of this world's politics, and assuming all the airs of political gladiatorship,-that we have denounced him for urging and halloing on to political fight, the stand that the principal hotels in Boston, the Ame flocks whom he should have gathered only around the altar of the most high God,-this we admit, and ling wine to gentlemen who stopped at those houses admit with an honest and a just pride. We discharged our duty. We denounced Bishop Hughes as we had denounced every man, of whatever creed, who dared to disturb our social order by the introduction of religious bigotry, and prejudice, and passion into political discussion. And if to do this be to incur guilt, to render us liable to the consure of good citizens, why then we mean sever to cease adding to our guilt-never to be free from censure. Whilst we have a hand to write, or a mind to conceive, we shall never refrain from denouncing the man who dares to scatter in this land of freedom, the firebrands of religious animosity. Religious intolerance-the mingling of religious fanaticism with political agitations-the contests of rival creeds-these have been the desolating sources of social evils, which have for ages impeded human progress in the old world-bedew ed the soil of Christendem with torrents of blood -and erected and sustained despotisms beneath which the bodies and the souls of men have been crushed like the maddened votaries of the Hindoo

demoniac god. And it was for attempting to open

NEW YORK HERALD. | the door here for the introduction of these evils, | that we denounced this prelate—and thank heaven

all the portions of the letter which call for notice, disposed and zealous enemies of "false doctrine except that which refers to the Carroll Hall movement. That we shall despatch to-morrow

MACREADY IN A NEW CHARACTER -We understand that Mr. Macready, who has been representing the principal Shakspearian characters to admiring audiences for the last fortnight, will probably appear in a new and original character on Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, before Judge Kent, in the Circuit Court. It seems that Mr. Macready's evidence in the suit brought by James Gordon Bennett against Chevalier Wikoff, is of some importance, and a process of law has been is sued, requiring the attendance of the great tragedian at the time and place specified above, to give his evidence de bene esse, in articipation of that case, as it is probable that Mr. Macready wil soon leave the country, or at all events, be out of the neighborhood, when the trial comes on.

It will be recollected by those who read the arti les relative to Chevalier Wikoff in this paper that that distinguished man-milliner charged the editor of this paper with having an intention and indicating a desire to levy "black mail" upon Mr. Macready, and that not succeeding, that he wished o squeeze a dinner out of Mr Macready, but not succeeding even in that, for it seems according to all accounts that Mr. Macready did not give him the dinner; and, of course, he lost his dinner that day, unless he got it at Long's Hotel, the immortal "waiters" being in attendance. Well, in all these important points Mr. Macready will be called on to testify and explain how he became acquainted with the chevalier-what the chevalier said to him-and the interview he had with Mr. Bennett, with all that passed on these occasionstogether with every thing in relation to "black mail" operations. This evidence will be of some interest in the literary, philosophical, fashionable and theatrical world, and particularly to the "wai ters at Long's Hotel," for we believe that on the very occasion in question, two of those identical waiters showed Mr. Macready to our parlor!

Such is the interesting and uovel character-tha of a witness in this immortal suit of black mailin which Mr. Macready will appear precisely at 2 o'clock, post meridian, on Saturday next, the 25th instant, before Judge Kent, and in presence of the counsel of the respective parties. It will, on the whole, be a unique and interesting scene, combi ning a great deal of melo-dramatic effect, and pre senting an exhibition of a degree of talent, origin ality, and genius, equal to any scene in Shakspeare's

OLE BULL'S MOVEMENTS .- We understand, from Boston, that Ole Bull intends returning to this city in the course of eight or ten days, after he shall have given two additional concerts in Boston, and visited some of the adjacent towns. The extraor dinary enthusiasm with which he has been received in Boston, will probably yield many thousands of dollars to this wonderful artist. On his return to this city he proposes to give a concert at the Taber nacle, on which occasion he will probably play some original pieces, the idea of which may have been suggested by the Falls of Niagara, or the beautiful Crotor Fountain in the Park. We also learn that he pays at the great benefit to be given to Mr. Simpson, at the Park, on the 5th of June, when all the great artists in tragedy, comedy, and the musical drama will appear. It is also said that he will play at the complimentary concert to Mr. Wallace, who is preparing to return to Europe in lew weeks. After Ole Bull shall have finished all these operations, he will probably proceed up the North River to Albany, Montreal and Quebec'; returning by the way of Niagara, Buffalo, Roo and Ltica; spending a few weeks at Saratoga, in the height of the season. This wonderful genius will be the rage all this summer. Nothing can equal him-nothing can come up to him.

BISHOP HAWKES .- We perceive by our exchange apers from the West, that the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, ecently Rector of St. Thomas' Church in this city as been chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Missis sippi. A more erudite, talented, eloquent and pious minded man than Bishop Hawkes does not exist in any of the Churches. In all respects he is fitted to adorn the high ecclesiastical station to which he has been elevated. During his residence in this who knew him, especially of the Episcopal Church. But in consequence of his superior erudition, eloquence and accomplishments, he excited the envy jealousy, and hatred of some of his clerical breth ren, who combined against him as blockhead generally do against their superiors. We are happy, however, to perceive that he is justly appreciated in the west.

OUR POST OFFICE AGAIN -We have one of the drollest concerns for a Post Office that any country was ever blessed with. Its mail arrangements are of the most promiscuous character. There are one or two mails from Orleans now due that have been laying in Baltimore no one can tell for how many days. We are sure that neither the Post master General nor ourselves can tell with any certainty.

THE PENTICOST .- To-day and to-morrow will be great days with the Jews throughout the world, be ing the 3156th anniversary of their reception of the aw. The synagogues on those occasions, are adorned with the choicest flowers, emblematic o the appearance of Jerusalem in days of yore. The Rev Mr. Isaacs will deliver an English discourse descriptive of the festival, this evening at 6 o'clock. at his synagogue in Elm street.

CANADA.-We have Montreal papers of the 20th inst. There was no news of importance. The government will not be removed to Montreal till sometime next month.

TEXAS .- Our advices from Galveston are to the 11th inst. inclusive. Three or four of our men-ofwar had touched at that port and proceeded to Vera Cruz. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in Texas at the opposition which annexation had met with in this country.

TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.-It is now with ome difficulty that a person can get anything stronger than coffee to drink in Massachusetts No laws are so strongly enforced as the license laws in that State, and hence the difficulty. We under rican and Tremont, have been prosecuted for se This state of things almost equals the famous fifteen

Observations in Europe, by Dr. John P. Durbin, —Harper & Brothers. We have awaited the appearance of this work with some anxiety; for we were led, by the perusal of several letters from its author while abroad, published in some of our journals, as well as by his general reputation, to anticipate a book of no common interest. In this expectation we have not been disappointed; for we have rarely met a discussion of the subjects embraced in its pages marked by more ability, candor, and liberality, or by a firmer devotion to the principles of republicanism than that which occupies the greater portion of these two volumes. There is no evidence of bitterness, still less of adulation; and all questions of politics, literature, religion, education and social improvement, are treated in a judicious and yet earnest manner. The other parts of the book, embodying the incidents, scenes and adventures by which his travels were marked, are graceful and highly entertaining; and the accounts he has given of the progress of Methodism in Great Britain must be of the deepest interest, especially to the members of that denomination, of which he is a conspicuous ornament. The work is issued in two handsome volumes, accompanied by numerous engravings.

CRISIS IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. that we denounced this prelate—and thank heaven The deliberations of the General Conference of we did not denounce him in vain. Our timely this influential body of Christians, now in session warning was not without effect. It alarmed, it in this city, long enough, one would think, to set excited the American people to arise in all the tle all the affairs appertaining to men whose chief might of free and independent men, and nip in treasure is in heaven, to arrange harmoniously the he very bud the poisonous growth, whose seeds jarring elements of the whole church militanthad been sown by the hands of this Right Rev. have, within this few days, assumed an aspect of Bishop Hughes. But we must pause. We have now disposed of alarm the minds, and disturb the quiet of all wellheresy and schism." In the earlier part of the ses sion, an observer would have hardly inferred from the proceedings of this body-for the most part unimportant, often triffing-always itinerant and erratic, that there was a cloud upon them charged with the elements of combustion; not such a cloud as that which was seen in the wilderness of old, guiding the children of Abraham from bondage; but one which, of anything but heavenly origin, is luring the affectionate followers of John Wesley, if not from slavery, we fear from that colunness and placidity, whose more active element is the vitality of gion and piety. The debates now going on are al engrossing, and the great issue being still uncertain but serve to add to the interest taken in the question not only by those engaged, but by the public, who attend in large numbers in the galleries. It appears that there is a principle of repulsion in operation between the Northern and Southern sections of the church, and that principle has been generated, and still stimulated by the abolition agitation; or as some of the body contend, the old Methodistica feeling against slavery. One thing is certain, that until this be settled, clearly, boldly, emphatically decided, there will be no peace in the Methodistical Zion—there will be "no balm in Gilead." There is without doubt a good deal of talent, and no lack of zeal among the Methodist ministry, but it will require all that and more, to reconcile the honest, the unsophisticated, the straight forward religious principles of John Wesley, with this temporizing half and half, and anything but courageous policy which would strive to administer to such an inveterate evil as slavery, a quietus having for

its principal ingredient expediency. Want of space forbids us saving more. Partaking of the interest that is felt, we could add some observations on this subject; but, upon consideration, perhaps, it is as well to say little until the result of the present agitation is more apparent, leaving the contending parties to decide, as little trammelled by the force of public opinion as possible, and nothing but the fear of God before their eyes.

LATE FROM CUBA.-We have received, by the Hualco, advices from Havana to the 12th instant

In Matanzas they are constantly bringing in ne groes as prisoners; also a great many lawyers, engi neers of plantations and coffee planters, supposed to have been concerned in the several plots before mentioned. A few days before the Hualco sailed, there were found in Havana fifty packages of arenic concealed by the blacks in the sugar brakes. This, it was supposed, was intended to poison a stream of water that supplied the city. In the soldier's garrison bake-house there were found twelve packages, carefully laid by for instant use to poison the troops with. A very rich negro named Charley Blakely, worth \$15,000, was taken and cast into prison, it having been discovered that he was to receive the office of CaptainGeneral over the forces if their plan succeeded. He had even gone so far as to send to Paris for a new suit of regimentals .-The Captain General, O'Donnell, told him that he would not deprive him of his suit, but he hoped he would wear them at the Punta, a place of public execution. In Havana, there was an order giver out ten days before the H. sailed, that all free ne groes, about 5,900, should leave the Island in fifteen

In Havana, it is said that for want of rain, the sugar cane is all burned up; and we learn by a passenger from up the East side of the county, that for hundreds of miles you cannot see a green spear of grass. Cattle were dropping off for want of water We are indehted to M. Isnaa Pankham for th oformation. He arrived last night in the Hualco

Correspon - A schooner from Philadelphia with coal run into the barge Clifton near Poughkeepsie on Wednesday night. They were fast locked to gether at the last accounts.

STEAMER EMERALD.—This steamer is probably aised by this time. She had \$30,000 on board be onging to the Kingston Bank.

City Intelligence.

Lower Police Office-THURSDAY-PASSING Cor TERFEIT MONEY.—A woman who says her name is Rosanna Flood, was arrested on Wednesday evening while in the act of attempting to pass a \$10 note, purporting to be of the State Bank of Newark, Letter A, but which proved to be a counterfeit. She having provempted to pass the note, and being told it was seit, she was committed for trial, as the "sciente made fully manifest.

GLORE BANK.—A boy went to the store of Patrick Ged-ney, in 26th street, and asked for change for a \$10 bill, which he said he wished for John Brierty. The bill was of the: Globe Bank, and worthless, so John was taken into custody, but the boy escaped.

COTONET'S Office.—ANOTHER DEATH BY THE HARLEM

Coroner's Office.—ANOTHER DEATH BY THE HARLEN RAILENS RAIL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy aged about nine years, named Joseph G. Robinson, jr., son of Joseph Robinson of 174 Bowry, who was killed on Wednesday evening by the wheels of one of the Harlem railroad cars passing over his body. From the testimony, it appeared that the deceased, in company with another boy, had jumped upon the rear part of the baggage car at 42d street, and soon after the train started he either slipped off or fell in attempting to jump when the wheels of the car in the rear passed over his body, causing almost instant death. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by injuries received by being accidentally run over by acr on the Harlem railroad and that it is the opinion of this jury that a person should be placed on the forward plat form of each car to take charge of it."."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner also held an inquest

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner also held an inquest at 272 Water street, on the body of a child named John Palmer, aged 9 months. It appeared that about 2 o'clock, the child's mother left it asleep in a cradle, with a charcoal fire in close proximity—and on her return she found the child and the cradle both in flames. Verdict—death from accidental burning.

May 23.—This Court was engaged (a full Bench in a endance) on argument cases during the day.

U. S. Circuit Court.

May 23.—This Court did not sit on yesterday. His Hon adge Betts was occupied a part of the day on bankrupte

Circuit Court. Before Judge Kent.

May 23 — Terry vs. Pettibone.—Counsel will sum up
us case this morning.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshorfler.

MAY 23.—John Walker vs. Hays and McLeod.—This was naction of replevin, to recover the price of a piano. Plaintiff hired out the piano, and one of the defendant under a landlord warrant, seized the piano. Verdiot fe plaintiff.

Court Calendar This Day.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 13, 24, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 Circuit Court.—Nos. 1, 17, 50, 4, 6, 20, 36, 48, 42, 11 3, 15, 16, 40, 28, 21, 2, 47.

THE EFFECTS OF ASSAULTING EDITORS.—Dr. C. F. Marlin, who was shot a few days since by the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, in a street rencontre, has since died of his wounds. He declared, when about dying, that "he would have acted as the editor did under the same circumstances."—Jersey Paper.

THEATRICAL MASS MESTING.—If there is not a universal jam at the Chatham theatre to-night then it will not be for lack of exertion. Mr. Burton, the greatest comedian and most esteemed actor of the day, takes leave of the New York boards and his friends, in a benefit, and goes to resume the management of a theatre in Philadelphia (the Arch.) It will be long before the Gothamites again look upon his like. The bill of fare is immense, it consists of two new pieces—the Merchant and Mechanic, and the Great and Little Peters—in both of which Burton appears, "large as life, and twice as natural." The beautiful operatic extravaganza will also be again repeated. Mr. Carpenter, a beautiful dancer, appears for this night only. Also, a new candidate, Miss Denny, and the Peiks, by Miss Gannon and Mr. Brooks. The box Look keeper will have a busy time of it to-day.

American Museum.—We cannot speak too

Look keeper will have a busy time of it to-day.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—We cannot speak too highly of this popular place of amusement. The manager spares no pains to please the public, and he succeeds: To-day he gives a rich treat, in which the Orpheans, Nellis the no sumed man, Great Western, the steam engine, Cerito and others, appear. The singing of the Orpheans is chaste and beautiful, and is a new feature in the Museum! Beside these, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, the giant and giantess, are to be seen. Performances at Si and S.P.M. Go and soc.

Before Chief Justice Nelson, and Judges Johnson Beardaley.

May 23.—The Assessment Case continued.—Garret Striker vs. Thomas Kelly.—This important case, which occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for the few days, was concluded on argument on yesterday, was an action brought against the Corporation by plaintiff, who held under lease certain premises in vicinity of the Ninth Avenue, from General Striker. Corporation, in opening the Avenue near what is can signify of the Ninth Avenue, from General Striker. The Corporation, in opening the Avenue near what is called the Bloomingdale Road, in virtue of the City Charter, clamed an alleged right to levy assessment from Mr. Striker. The premises were sold out in the interim. in compliance with the requirements of the statute. Mr. Striker brings the action on the grounds of the illegality and the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the Common Council. The interest created from the fact of Mr. Webster being employed as Counsel against the Corporation, drew together a vast crowd of persons which rendered the Court room difficult of access long before 10 o'clock. When the Court sat he Court room difficult of access long before 10 o'clock.
When the Court sat—
Mr. W.r.sren commenced his argument by defining the
character of the case before the Court, which involved

character of the case before the Court, which involved toration rocedings in relation to assessment. The question arose not between third parties, but between two parties directly. The defendants alleged that question. The defendants alleged that the parties of the defendants was rendered invalid in law. These proceedings were taken after applying private property for the uses of the public. The facility with which corporations obtain ownership over property had latterly attracted the attent ownership over property had latterly attracted the attention of jurists of high character; and since his arrival in the city he had read the opinions of a high judicial authority, who sail it was well known that the corporations in England had the same authority as theirs; and he was of opinion that there was authority as theirs; and he was of opinion that there was authority as theirs; and he was opinion that there was an advantaged and the condence of their owner. The sac Chancellor gave it as his opinion that private right could not stand in the way of public right; but he would turn on him and say that os an individual he had the right, which he would be gift which was thus claimed. He had too much respect for his professional character, and sutertained too kigh a sense of what was due to them; but in a pro-ceding which took was the court, that would be deemed inconsistent with what was due to them; but in a pro-ceding which took was prounded, were adopted in New York, it was peculiar to New York, and no where else—it was a New York idea. The court were to decide the case according to the law as a stood, and as the corporation claimed under the saratus of the property for "public uses," but whether it was for the norther of the protest of him, could be presumed without proof, and such a property of "public uses," but whether it was for the norther of the ground provided in the work property on the property of the property in question, the city contracted to \$40,000, and that doth was incurred for "public use," and the p preceding immediately after adjournment. The Board came to the resolution on the 20th of July, and they did not publish it until the 29th of July. In the case of the appointment of overseers of the poor, which brought them back to 431 Elizabeth the ground was taken that that provision of the State was merely directory—the court said that that was the great Magna Charte poor law—this was one of the great fundamental maxims of regulation in the construction of the city charter, and it would be dangerous to defeat the hopes and expectations of the people of the Convention under which the charter was framed. He would now procreed to consider the constitutional question are rect, seen questions arise of that character under the general laws of the United States, where questions arose out of written and constitutional restraints upon legislators. The law which conferred the power under the charter was older than the Constitution of the State; and was nassed under a law of 1777—something was changed in its braceology, but it was changed in 1821. The act provided that neither Chancellor nor judges should hold any other office of "public trust." We should consider then what was meant by public trust. It meant a place, an office, a situation, of dignity of power. Certain duties were 'obe performed by the Judges of the Court. In England it meant holding high office. In another sense it usent the exercise of some duty. Blackstone defined it in a legal sense of the public confidence. The Judge had the nower to exercise the brust under the old, but the new statut. There were judicial powers connected with the Courtand there were powers that were not indicial, upon which there was a well founded distinction. They should consider whether or on the Judge in performing their duties in the present case. had acted in a judicial sense by the appointment of Commissioners. It was said to be the business of the Judge, in performing their duties in the present case. had acted in a judicial power to appoint to an office not connected wi

fag- THE BEST SHAVING SOAP IN THE WORLD is the preparation of the Old Naples Soap, made into a perfumed paste by T. Jones. The forms the long sought for desideratum of Shaving Soap, viz: to make a thick rich lather, that will not dry. It (mind, sir, it really does this) softens the beard, makes the skin soft and smooth and gives a fine fragrance to the nose. Gents. try this once. Sold at 323 Broadway, 82 Chatham street, 8 State street, Boston; 3 Ledgor Buildings, Philadelphia; 139 Fulton street, Brocklyn.

63- COL. RICHARD MENTON JOHNSON.—It is desirable that as meny of the friends of RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the Warrior, Statesman and Patriot, from avery State in the Union, that can make it convenient. hould be present at the Ba

W. HEWET, BOOKSELLER AND PUB-LIBHER, 236 Broadway, will issue on Saturday, 25th No. 8 of his "Illuminated Illustrated and Shakspeare, bellished with six superbly executed engravings, of which represents Mrs. Siddons as the Tragte Muse. number complete the notes to Macbeth Othello is next play to be issued.

6G-BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May now ready at the New World Office. Cheapest edition, price ents single- \$2 a year.

66- THE REPOSITORY OF ROMANDE for now ready, price 12½ cents. Containing "Tom Burke,"
"Arrah Neil," &c.
Martin Chuzzlewit for May gratis, to purchasers, office
30 Ann st.

07 SEATSFIELD, PART VI. IS NOW READY at the New World Office, 30 Ann street, containing "The Squatter Chief, or the first American in Texas."

This number is intensely interesting. The battle of the "Bloody Blockhouse," between six squatters and one hundred Spaniards, is the most exciting narrative we ever read The impatience of the public will be immerse to get the conclusion. Those who have not yet purchased a copy of Seatsfield, are invited to do so at once—a richer feast has seldon been offered.

east has seldom been offered.

Part VII. and last will be ready next Thursday. Book sellers and Agents can be supplied with promptitude.

sellers and Agents can be supplied with prompitude.

107 NEW NOVEL BY BALZAC.—This day at the New World Office, will be published, "Father Gricot, or Scenes of Life in Paris."

This is a domestic story, the scene of which is laid in the French Metropolis. The delineations of fashionable life are in the highest degree truthful and exciting, and the reader will find, in the course of the narrative, incidents, situations, and developments of character, riveling in their intensity of interest and passion any thing to be found in the pages of modern romance.

Price 26 cents—\$16 s hundred.

This Haghanne or Emisoria, handsomely bound in cloth—price \$1 25 cents, with plates. A most splendid book of travels, more interesting than a romance.

oche New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, incturning the public thanks for the liberal support they have received in their effects to "suppress quackery," beg leave to state that their particular attention continues to be directed to all diseases of a private nature, and from the great improvements lately made in the principal hospitals of Europe in the treatment of those diseases, they can confidently offer to persons requiring medical aid advantages not to be met with in any institution in the country, either public or private. The treatment of the College is such as to insure success in every case, and intuity different from that vern close practice of ruining the constitution with mercury, and in most cases leaving a disease much worse than the original. One of the members of the College, for many years connected with the principal hospituls of Europe, attends daily for a consultation from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Terms—Advice and medicine, \$3 A care guarantéed isopowary to Courray Invalue. Persons living in the country and not finding it convenient to attend personally, can have forwarded to them a chest containing all medicines requisite to perform a perfect cure by stating their case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction and treatment received elsewhere, if any nd enclosing \$5, nost paid, addressed to

W. S. RiCHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

OJ-WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.—They kill children by undreds, and when the cause is never suspected, the sufferers never dreaming that these pests are doing all the mischief When the breath is offensive, and there is much picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips, with flushed cheeks, &c., these are symptoms which indicate the presence of worms. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are a specific—they destroy them when all other means fail. Children will take them easy, and cry for more. They have been used in over 400,000 cases, and always with perfect success. Dr. Sher. man's warehouse is 106 Nassau street. Agents—110 Broadway; 10 Astor House; 227 Hudson street; 188 Bowery; ,77 East Broadway; 86 William street; 3 Ledger Buildings, Phila.; and 8 State street, Boston.

107- RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX TURE—For the cure of primary or secondary Syphilis and all affections produced by an injudicious use of mercury. The great advantages possessed by this powerful alterative over all other preparations for the cure of Syphilis, is, that while curing the disease it improves the constitution, whilst mercury generally leave a much worse disease than the one it is administered for. The best recommendation we can give of it is, that it is now extensively prescribed by the medical faculty, who for merly considered mercury the only cure for those complaints. Sold, in single bottles, \$1 each; in cases of half dozen, \$5, carefully packed, and sent to all parts of the Union. Office of the College of Medicine and Fharmacy, 98 Nassau street. y, 95 Nassau street. W. S. RICHARDSON, M D., Agent.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.—The fonic Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and Charmacy of the city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases of debility produced by secret in lulgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remely for impotence, sterility, or barrenness (unless depending on mal-formation.)

Single bottles \$1 each; cases of half a dozen \$6; carestry period and sent to an parts of the Unitor.

Office of the College of Medicine and Fharmacy. 9

Nessau atreet. W.S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent

OF VIXENISH, RED HEADED WOMEN.—Men if you have such wives coax them, nay, charge them to buy a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative.—Tell them, in two or three weeks, if they rub this on their hairless scalps, they'll have pretty good hair, and them if your own hair is dry, dirty, or rusty, rub a little of this on, 'twill cleanse it, make it aot, dark and silky, and keep it so a long time. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham st., and 323 Broadway, N. Y. or 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

6G- VELPEAU'S SPECIFIC PILLS FOR THE CURE of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all mocupurulent discharges from the urethra. These pills, prepared by the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery, may be relied on as the most uppression of quackery, may be reined on an expectly and effectual remedy for the above complaints—
They are guaranteed to cure recent cases in from three to five days, and possess a greater power over obstinate itscharges and chronic gleet, than any other preparation at present known, removing the disease without confinement from business, tainting the breath or disagreeing with the stomach. Price \$1 per box.

Sold at the Office of the College of Pharmacy and Medicine, 95 Nassau street.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D. Agent

A CLEAR, TRANSPARENT CHEEK, A BROW outshining the whiteness of pearl, a neck of snow—in a word, a brilliant, dazzling complexion—will take the place of sallow, dark, rough skins, by using one cake of Dr Felix Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap, so famous for curing pimples, freckles, blotches, erysipelas, scurvy, saltrheum, barber's itch, and all cruptions or inflammatory skins. This we warrant, or no money received. But be sure and get the genuine, at the old office, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway. The skill, adroitness and audacity of counterfeiters is really remarkable—they have not only the superlative impulence to imitate our appular cosmetic, but they imitate our advertisements, name included, leaving us only the protection of our old established store and the universal recommendation of all who use the Italian Medicated Soap, Poudre Subtile, Liquid Vegetable Rouge, &c. Purchasers will therefore at once perceive the caution that is nesessary, to direct your steps to 67 Walker street, first and only store in the block from Broadway. Agents, 2 Milk street, Boaton; 76 Chestnut st. Philadelphia; Guthrie, Albany; Tousey, Rochester; Stoors, Hudson; Gray, Foughkeepsie.

07- DR. GOURAUD'S BLANC D'ESPAGNE, OR (gf-DR. GOURAUD'S BLANC DESIGNAL. OR Spanish White, for the complexion, is meanly counterfeited. Buy no where else but at the original store, 67 Walk er street, first store FROM Broadway. See that every box has a gold label on the cover, and engraved lity— where may be had a beautiful dye for coloring red or gray whiskers—25 cents at ottle.

MONEY MARKET. Thursday, May 23-6 P. M.

Stocks are rapidly advancing. The operations at the New Board completely distance those of the Old. The sales at both boards were very large. In several in stances the improvements reached three and four per cent. At the Old Board Illinois advanced 3 per cent; Farmers' Loan, 12; Morris Canal, 22 since last sale; Stonington, North American Trust, Long Island and Eric Railroad closed firm at yesterday's prices; Norwich de-clined 1 per cent; Vicksburg, ‡; Mohawk, ‡. At the ard, Long Island advanced 11; Canton, 2; Mohawk, ½; Paterson, 1; Harlem, 1; Norwich and Worces-ter, ½; Ohio 6's, ½; Kentucky, 1; Indiana, 2; Pennsylvatur, ?; Ohio 6's, ½; Kentucky, 1; Indiana, 2; Pennsylvania o's, ½; Illinois, 2; Stonington declined ½ per cent.

Tennessee 6's closed firm at yesterday's prices. Wall street presents a very active appearance, and the bulls are in fine spirits, making arrangements for the inflation of a most enormous bubble.

of a most enormous bubble.

The York (Pa) Bank, has declared a half yearly divi-

dend of four per cent.

The bill to abolish the branch of the Fairfield County Bank, and to incorporate the same as the Danbury Bank, passed a third reading in the Connecticut House of Re-

presentatives on the 21st inst. Receipts of specie at New Orleans for the 15th, 16th and

Duncan, from New York. \$48,000 Louis Fourteenth, from Havre. . . . 5,600 Total receipts to 18th inst. this season.

The receipts last season, up to the same date, reached nearly two millions more than those of this. The ship ments of specie to New Orleans this year will not, pro bably, amount to as much as they did last, in consequence of the variations that have taken place in the course of exchange. Exchange is now against New Orleans, and so long as that is the case, very little specie will go from those points having the balance of trade in their favor.

Receipts of the Western Railroad Company for the eek ending May 18th. \$6,314 7,752 Receipts for six previous weeks. . . 59,172 \$14,066 55,668

Showing an increase of little more than thirty-three

\$71,006

and one-third per cent. The business of this road is repidly improving, and its stocks advancing in the market very fast. The management is in good hands. A differ-ence has existed for sometime past between the directors of the West. of the Western and the Worcester Roads, in relation to the rate of tolls chargeable to the Western Road by the Worcester Company for the transportation of passengers and freight. Application was made last winter, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, to establish tariff of prices, for the regulation of both companies After the subject was referred to a committee of that body. It was, by the mutual consent of the parties, laid be fore referees, before whom the case has been lately argued by able counsel. The petition was presented to the Legislature, and the referees appointed on the basis of a clause in the ori inal charter of the Boston and Worcester railroad, which reserved to the Legislature a discretionary power to fix the toll to be paid for the use of the road any new railroad entering the same. An interference of this power was requested by the directors of the Western railroad company. It was stated before the referees, by the counsel for the Western road, that in 1838, before that road opened, the income of the Worcester road was \$212,000, in 1843 it had risen to \$303,000; that the Worcester road carned \$8,600 per mile; while the Western carned but \$3,700 per mile; that the Worcester, for 44 miles, had drawn \$169 000; and the Western, for one hundred the Worcester carried up hill 23,000 tons, and brought down 5000 tons, or four up for one down ; that the Western brought an excess of tennage from the West, so that the Worcester now carried up about 45,000 tons, and brought down about the same quantity annually. The counsel for the Worcester company stated that in 1838, before the Western railroad opened, the Boston and Worester railroad earned six per cent., and in 1848 earned but six per cent on its enlarged capital, with a less surpluthen in 1838; and by the natural growth of business would, without the Western railroad, now be earning eight per cent., and would have had no occasion to calarge its capital to the amount expended. That the effect of the Western road had been to reduce the local freight of the Boston and Worcester railroad from 28,000 tons in 838, to 22,000 tons in 1843, and to compel the directors of the latter company to reduce its charges upon local reight from \$3] per ton to an average of \$2 ton, because the people of Worcester complained of the low rates to Springfield. According to the tables prepared by the Boston and Worcester company, the Western rail road freight was 60,000 tons, producing \$90,000, at an ex. pense of \$66,000; and yielding a nettrevenue of \$24,000 only; while the local freight, \$28,000 tons, produced \$42,000 nett profit. These were the principal arguments used by the opposing parties. The decision of the arbitra-tors is more favorable to the Western road than the facts appear to warrant. They fix the toll on general merchan-dise at 2 87-100 per mile; on flour 9 cents per bbl , and on first class passengers 21 cts. per mile-the Worcester Co. to find passenger cars for their own road. The result will be a saving to the Western railroad of about 32 cents per ton, or \$29,000 on ninety thousand tons of freight, the quantity passing this year, and about \$5000 on cars and passengers, making a total saving of at least \$34,000 annually.

The settlement of this question will have a favorable influence on the stock of both companies. The doubt and un certainty that has so long existed in relation to the subject,

have had a tendency to keep down prices and to restrict operations. Although the saving of this large amount

anually will advance the value of the stock of the

Western Road, and sooner enable the company to declare a dividend, we do not believe it will operate to the injury

of the Worcester Railroad. The interests of the two roads are in a measure, identified. Many that are stockholders

in one are also stockholders in the other. The two roads should be, in fact, one. The Western is but a continua-

tion of the Worcester, and eventually the two reads must

ecome amalgamated. The immense expense and outlay

cannot receive remuneration at present, but the time is not

far distant when it will do a more profitable business than

The Canton Company of Baltimore have declared a

ividend of one dollar per share. The company have

been able to do this, from the receipts of five

the Worcester.

shares of forfeited stock, the sale of which relieved them trom debt, leaving a sufficient surplus to allow making a policy. A reduction of capital, by withdrawing all the forfeited stock, would have resulted to the greatest advanage. About eleven hundred shares of stock were forfeited, and by selling as much of this stock as would have cleared off all the debts of the company and withdrawing the balance from the market, the capital of the company would be greatly reduced, and the affairs placed on a beter, safer and more profitable foundation. The triffing dividend of one dollar per share amounts to nothing The influence of this dividend will soon be lost and the stock of the company very little benefitted. The payment of one dollar per share is evidently forced for some purpose, and the stockholders may possibly find it but a small return that must assuredly follow such movements. This stock was one of the bubbles of 1836. In the fall of that year, immediately after a dividend of six ollars per share, a grand explosion took place, when the stock went from 90 a 92 per cent down to 10 a 12. It has ince been struggling up, until about four months since i eached 40 a 42 per cent, at which point it seemed fixed intil the late speculative fever broke out, since which i as renched 67 per cent, and to inflate it still more th company declare the paltry dividend of one dollar pe share. We fear the result of such movements and would share. We fear the result of such movements and would advise those interested to be on their guard and protect themselves while the excitement still rages. We notice movements made in several of these fancy stocks, to go up as great speculations as ever before existed. The state of the money market and the course adopted by the banks, are favorable for these operations, and which unless checked, may spread over the country, and carridown hundreds to bankruptcy.

Old Stock Exchange.

610 4 600' 4 Exchange.

100 shas U S Ban
50 do
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66 do New Stock | 16800 Kentucky 5's | 53 94 | 4000 Illinois 6's, '60 | c 46's | 2000 | do | 650 48 | 1000 | do | 70 | b60 51 | 1000 | do | 100 9 | 1000 | do | 100 9 | 1000 | do | 1000 Reading RR bds | 74 | 2000 | do | 520 76 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 2000 | 37 936 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 20 \$16000 Kentucky 5's New C opg ë